CLARVOE INVESTIGATION. THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS

FACTS ABOUT EVERY ONE EXCEPT THE ACCUSED NO RELEVANT TESTIMONY YET OFFERED

Miller, but-you will know that I mean Soyder. As I stated, I saw in the paper that Miller and been released on bail, and, knowing the changed of the man, I concluded, or coult in Washington or Baltimore, where he was known, and I concluded that it was begus. I think the next morning the papers stated the bail was begun, and that same morning paper also stated that Major Richards had gone North in connection with the Treasury robbery. From information that I had received previous to seeing this in the paper, I concluded that the man who hadjentered sally or that the belonged to Baltimore and the Calvert street station, and this woman Miller had been stopping in that locality where Green lived, and I concluded it was my duty, of course, to aesist in bringing the matter before the proper authorities, though it was not in our city. Major Richards being out of town, and having very little acquaintance with the man-agement of the police department in Washington, always having communicated directly with Major Richards in any the Washington in Washington, always having communicated directly with Major Richards in any of Washington city, there was no one I thought of writing to on the subject. I therefore woute to Mr. Perry, believing that he would be able to refer me to seem one whom he had confidence in who would not gratice. I wrote to Mr. Perry and give him my views of how the would be able to refer to be seem one whom he had confidence in who would not grate. I wrote to Mr. Perry and give him my views of how the man was a serious accounted to the man and read to the man dream concluded to come over to washington and see Mr. Perry and give him my views of how the matter dough the made public, and that was not except to the man dream. I received a name of the subject of the man dream concluded to come over to washington accounted to come over to washington account to the man and tage. Mr. Perry and I suggested to him that we do not have a subject to the man was a subject to the man of the subject to the man of the su MR. CHAS. G. FISHER ON THE STAND

What He Knows About the Silk Business-Testimony of Deputy Marshal Frey, of Baltimore, and Detective McBevitt-Mr. A. E Perry on the "Flutterers"-No Evidence to Convict Mr. Clarvoe as Yet.

On Saturday last the Board of Police Commis sioners resumed their investigation into the alleged complicity of Chief Detective Clarvos with the illegal release of the burglar Snyder. Below will be found the verbalim report of the testimony, that of Saturday being given first, Friday next and the conclusion of Thursday's last. The investigation will be resumed this afternoon at

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1875.
The board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, counsel on either side. The examination of witnesses was proceeded with as follows:

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL V. KENDIG. Samuel V. Kendig sworn.

By Mr. Cook: Q. Where were you on the 20th of August last? A. In Washington. Q. Were you in Mr. Evans' office? A. Yes,

o'clock in the afternoon, I think.
Q. Who was there at time? A. When I went to call upon Mr. Evans, Mr. Charles Fisher and a gentleman called Green were sitting there, and, perhaps, his little boy; but I am not quite certain

Q. Whose little boy? A. Mr. Evans' little office boy.
Q. Was Bir. Evans there at that time? A. No. Did he come in while you remained there A. He came in before I left.
Q. Were he and Mr. Fisher there at the same

time? A. No, sir; I think not. I think Mr. Fisher had passed out before Mr. Evans re-Q. How long were you in that office? A. Fifteen or twenty minutes, probably.
Q. How long was Green in it? A. He had gone

Q. Did he go out before Mr. Evans came in? n. No. Sir.
Q. This Green left after Mr. Evans came in?
A. He did.
Q. Prior to your leaving?

Witness, Green? Counsel. Yes. A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you see him afterwards on that day? Q. With whom was he conversing, if with any

person, when you saw him in Mr. Evans' office? Witness, Green? Coursel, Yes, A. Charles G. Fisher, I you see him converse with any other A. I heard him bid Mr. Evans good-bye e got ready to leave; they passed a few ogether: I did not pay any particular atis together; and not pay any partecular action to what was said.
What day of the month was that? A. The
of August; Friday afternoon.
You say that was about 3 o'clock of that
A. Hetween 3 and 4; nearer 3 than 4.
Did you see Mr. Clarroe about that office, neighborhood of it on that day and at A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Why have you no doubt of it? A. Well, from his general appearance: I have not any particular mark to go by; I think I recognized him at once as being the man without any doubt.

By Mr. Nelson: Q. Have you beard any statement on which you rery as being proved to the effect that Mr. Clarvee had any connection with the false bailing of Mr. Snyder, or with the release of Mr. Snyder? A. Not a word, except what I have seen in the papers; I have keard nothing at all.

By Mr. Henkle: B. Y-u called there casually?

A. I called to see Mr. Frans, on business.

Q. Who did you say was in the office when you went in? A. Mr. Fisher and this man Green, and perhaps the little boy—I am not quite certain about the office boy.

Q. Were Mr. Fisher and this man in conversation when you went in? A. Yes, sir; they were

Q. Were Mr. Fisher and this man in conversation when you went in? A. Yes, sir: they were
conversing together.
Q. Delyou remember what they were talking
about? A. I did not hear the conversation. I sat
at Mr. Erans' desk with my back partially to
them. They 'were leading against the south
wall of the building, sitting pretty close together.
I talked to Mr. Fisher, knowing him as well as I
did. They passed some words together, but I did
not hear what they said.
Q. How long was Mr. Fisher there after you
went in? A. Only as few moments.
Q. Mr. Evans did not come in, you say, until
after Mr. Fisher went out? A. I think not; I do
not think he came in until Mr. Fisher passed out
of the ball.
Q. From what you saw, and from the time of
day, you suppose it to have been after the ball
had been taken at the Police Court? A. I judge
so, from hearing of the time; that is all; I know
I was in about 50 clock.
Q. You are frequently along about that time, in
Mr. Evans' office, were you not? A. Once or twice
a week, perhaps.

Mir. Evans office, were you not? A. Onco or twice a week, perhaps.

E.Q. Do you or do you not know that Mr. Fisher was in the habit of being in Mr. Evans' office very irrequently? A. I have seen him pass up the steps there; I do not know but I may have met him there, too: I could not say how frequently.

Q. Was your attention particularly called to this man? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there anything that transpired in the office to attract your attention, unusual in its

transacted my business with him after the gentle-man went out.

By Col. Berret: Q. I understand you to say that Mr. Fisher left you in the office with Green?
A. I was sitting at the desk: I think Mr. Fisher came in very soon after Mr. Evans went out.
Q. What was their mode of salutation when Mr. Evans came in? A. Well, it did not appear to me it was their rist meeting; there was nothing particular; there were no salutations passed be-tween them.

Q. Not as much as shaking hands? A. Oh, no,

. They merely seemed to recognize each other? Q. They merely seemed to recognic executive.

Q. Az familiars, did you suppose? A. I took it to be at the time that they were friends of this gentleman—both Fisher and Mr. Evans.

Q. Did you reach that conclusion from any conversation that transpired? A. Nothing particularly on his parting with Evans, something was said. I think, about coming to see him, or, "Brop in if you are on our way," or something of that kind.

seed out.

O. Referring to any particular locality -Balti-

to me and I said what I may to say to me and self.

By Mr. Henkle: Q. Do I understand you to say that anything was said which indicated that the man was a resident of Baltimore? A. I say that I gathered that he lived somewhere outside. For the sampthing said that indicated that he did not live in Georgetown? A. Oh, no, sir: nothing in particular.

Q. Was anything said about Baltimore? A. I am not quite clear whether I heard the word "Baltimore" used or not.

ir.
Q. From anything that transpired there was it

nave ever had any conversation with on the subject.

Q. Do you include Green in that? A. No, sir; Miller and his wife.

Q. What are the associations, or connections, if any, between Miller and his wife and Green, in your calendar and secret books, if nothing else? A. Green lives in a locality in Baltimore where there se generally congregate; there are poople living in that neighborhood who we look upon as "defenders," and who will protect a thief from arrest, whether they are acquainted with him or not; the whole neighborhood, or a great part of the neighborhood, is suspicious, and Mrs. Miller was stopping at a house a short distance from Green's barber-shop after her husband's arrest and confinement here; he was seen in company with Mrs. Miller at the depot, and that is the reason I connected him with the case.

Q. Do you place Green in the category either of criminals, er a protector of them? A. Well, he has never been arrested in our city for any offense, but I think he would protect a thief from arrest; I will relate an instance to show why I think so: A man went into a church in Baltimore and picked up a little melodeon and carried it off; he was followed to the locality where Green lives, and Green got in between the officer and the man, and you must not charge him with being a thiof;" the man got away, and sens three months afterward he came back to Baltimore and was arrested; in that instance he stood between the law and the thief directly.

By Mr. Nichols: Q. The man who stole the melodeon was tried and convicted." A. I am unable to say, really, whether he has had his trial yet or not; I am not directly interested in the case.

Q. You have no doubt that he committed the theret. A. Oh, as the proliminary examination he was positively identified as the man who pawaed the melodeon, and was seen in the church just before the melodeon was lost.

By Mr. Cook: Q. Is there any other reason whatever than the one you have mentioned, to wit, that the you had herefolded a repetition of the release? A. I did not kn

TESTIMONY OF MARSHAL JACOB PREY.

Green, upon the occasion of his having been brought here by Detective Clarvoe. What do you know concerning that—bis release on that occasion here? A. I do not know anything of that. I wrote to Mr. Perry and asked him whether he could tell me how it was this man had been releated. He told me be could not.

Q. Did you confer with your officers concerning it after his return to Baltimore? A. I had a conversation with a couple of them, and they told me he had been released.

Q. Did they give you any of the particulars concerning that release? A. They told me, I think, that Mr. Evans had been called on and said that this was not the man, and them Mr. Leighton said he thought he was not the man, and released him without any hearing at all.

Q. Did you consider that a very regular course of precedings on the part of the officers here. A. Oh, no, of course not. My impression was that when the man was brought here he should have been taken before some judicial tribunal, and the witnesses produced against him and a judicial investigation held, because Mr. Leighton had sworn positively in Baltimore that Green was the man who had personated Mr. Edes.

Q. Who told you that Mr. Evans was sent for to identify him, do you remember? A. Either Mr. Crone or Mr. Schafer. My conversation about the case was with these two only; about that part of the case.

Q. Did they express to you any opinion as to

Mr. Orone or Mr. Schaler. My conversation about the case was with these two only; about that part of the case.

Q. Did they express to you any opinion as to the course that had been taken here in regard to the release of Green on that occasion? A. No, sir; I cannot say that they did. From the conversation, the impression was left on my mind that Mr. Evans had had the man "turned up."

Q. Turned loose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did either of the officers named, Orone or Schafer, concur with you in that opinion? A. I cannot say that I expressed an opinion at the time. That was the impression that was left on my mind, and it still continues.

Q. They did not express to you such impression en their part, did they? A. No, sir. I do not remember that they did.

By Mr. Nichols: Q. When did that conversation take place with Detective Crone and his assistant, Mr. Schaier:

Witness. And myself?

Mr. Nichols. Yes; that first conversation after his release? A. The morning after the release. On Friday afternoon be was brought to Washington—I think it was Friday afternoon; it might have been Thursday afternoon—and the next morning, before it was published in the papers, they came into the office and told me that Green was home again: that he had been turned loose.

Q. How had they learned that? A. I did not sak them. Perhaps they had seen him on the street, and had a conversation with him. I do not know how they ascertained that fact, but reported it to me as a fact that he was at home; that Mr. Evans had been "turned up;" that Evans had said he was not the man.

Q. They must have learned that promptly, of course, either from Green, or Leighton or Evans.

to ask one further question of a character similar to those which you have deciliant to answer. You may feel at liberty to asswer this one. I wrote me a note in relation to the subject to this effect—I do not know that I can quote it exactly, the part that I wish to refer to—but you stated that you confessed you would like to know how this thing was done, or some such similar expression to that did you are some such similar expression to the decided you as eard in my reply to that note that I wrote to you, to the effect that it was a mysterious matter, and that I would endoaror to look into it. In that letter I inclosed Shellse Wilson to it. In that letter I inclosed Shellse Wilson to ame, stating that he had been appointed to conduct the case. You got that A. Yes, sir.

Q. This letter that was given by Judge Wilson to Mr. MoDevitt when he went over on that business, on the corner of the letter was written "approved, A. Feerry." A. You indured the "proving the object of his visit. Fou understood that A. Yes, sir.

Q. When I wrote to you at first, in reply to you letter saking a description of the man, didn't I state in that letter that Distective MoDevitt had gotten a description that it would have a description was the one you sent me.

Q. I sent you a second one, which I told you was given me by Mr. Evrans' A. res, sir.

Q. Judge Wilson stated that he would thank you to aid the officers in any way you possibly could, &c., and is that request I unled. You got that you do not! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Judge Wilson stated that he would thank you to aid the officers in any way you possibly could, &c., and is that request I unled. You got that my was given me by Mr. Evrans' A. resterved a letter from Mr. Wilson in the envelope as large as that, you do all the officers to you, when you wrote the letter containing an expression similar to this: "I should like to know more about this, as there is some mystery about it." that some effects of the year of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of the p that Mr. Evans had oeen called in and a had been "turned up;" that Evans had said he was not the man.

Q. They must have learned that promptly, of course, either from Green, or Leighton, or Evans, or Charvoe? A. They could not have learned it from Evans, Leighton, or Clarvoe, unless there had been a dispatch sent over, or a letter, and I do not think that was the fact. I think they learned it from Green directly, or through some person in Baltimore.

Q. I was trying to get at the probability? A. I think it is quite probable they received the intermation directly or indirectly from Green.

By Mr. Henkle: Q. Did you receive a dispatch from Mr. Leighton at any time in regard to this matter? A. I do not remember of ever receiving a dispatch or letter, or having any conversation with Mr. Leighton at all.

Q. Your information, Mr. Frey, as 1 understand it, was; for you were out of town on the day this transpired?

Witness: At the time the arst arrest was made?

Witness: At the time the first arrest was made?

Counsel: Yes. Your information was that Mr. Clarvoe had come to Baltimore on other business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there, had been requested to come over with Leighton and the prisoner? A. Yes, sir. I knew that Mr. Clarvoe was hunting for this man Filburn because I had been told of it before that Filburn had passed this \$500 for Ottman, and probably the authorities had been notified of it.

Q. You were not informed by anybody, and had no reason to believe from any circumstances that transpoired at any time, that Mr. Clarvoe came over there, and went to Baltimore for the purpose of arresting Gresn at that time? A. My information at that time, and belief at that time, and now, is, that Mr. Clarvoe knew nothing at all of Mr. Green's case, or that he was 'to be arrested, or that he knew there was such a man living in the world as Mr. Green, until Mr. Leighton told him in the cars.

Q. I understand you to say that it is still your impression? A. Yes, sir, that is still my impression.

Q. I understood you to say that you communicated with Mr. Perry, because you learned that Majer Richards was absent from the city? A. The papers had the fact stated that Major Richards had gone North.

Q. You had no acquaintance with any other representative of the police department? A. I

Q. You had no acquaintance with any other representative of the police department? A. I have quite a number of the detectives, but they were not heads of the police department.
Q. You thought it better, at all events, to feommunicate with Mr. Perry who had an interest in procecuting the thefit? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you did communicate with him directly, and afterwards come over to see him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. I understood you to say, Mr. Prey, that in your conversation with Mr. Perry, in consultation with him, you advised him not to have anything to so with the police force here? A. At that stage of the case we did not want assistance from anybody.

tion with him, you advised him not to have anything to do with the police force here? A. At that stage of the ease we did not wash assistance from anybody.

Q. For reasons sufficient to your own mind, you advised him not to have anything to do with the police force here? A. We could attend to that portion of the case in Baltimore.

Q. I do not care what the reason is. It was for reasons that were sufficient in your judgment to make it proper it should not be communicated to them here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was the understanding between you and Mr. Perry, that the police department was not to be communicated with upon the subject, wasn't it? A. I would like to give my reasons for that.

Q. It is only the fact that I was trying to get at. You can give the reason. I have no objection to it. A. That was the fact. My reason for that was that iff the police department was called into the case at that stage that they might get to talking among themselves about it, and something might be dropped which would let out the fact to some parties connected with the Police Court at that time that would give the thing away to Green, and Green would not be able to be found when wanted.

Q. The thing that you refer to now had no connection with Mr. Clarvee? A. No, sir. I had no man in my mind. I did not wantany talk. There was no necessity for anybody to know anything about it in Washington, except some one who could identify the party who personated Edes.

Q. That was the fact that I wanted to understand. A. All we needed from Washington at that time.

Q. Under the circumstances, you did not consider it was necessary or prudent that the matter should be given into the hands of the police department at Washington, or they should be convolted, or know anything about it? A. There was no necessity for it.

Q. Now I understand it; that was the fact; the understanding between you and Mr. Perry was that they were not to know anything of it at that tage of the case.

Q. And you were satisfied Mr. Clarvee did not know anything about

Q. We have been taking a somewhat wide range here. Do you know anything outside of your immediate knowledge—information derived from any reliable source—what you regard, from your experience as reliable—that in any way, directly or indirectly, points to Mr. Olarvoe in connection with the transaction. A. The only point in the case where Mr. Olarvoe presented himself was when the man was first arrested in Haltimore, and when I returned to the city I was teld of what had occurred in my absence. I can tell you that. It was that he participated in the arrest of Miller and was present about that time. I told Mr. Perry, when I was in Washington, that if was not in the city of Baltimore it would not make any difference; that Marshal Grey, who was chief of police, would know all about the case, and that I would report the conversation, and the arrangement that I would make with Mr. Perry, and that whoever he might send over to communicate with Marshal Grey, if I were not present, would be received by him. And when Mr. Leighton came to Baltimore he did see Marshal Grey, and the case, as managed by him. I was told when I returned to the city that this man Green had been arrested. I said: "Well, is he in iall?" They said: "No, that he had gone to Washington." I said: "No, that he had gone to Washington." I said: "Who took him?" They said: "Mr. Clarvoe was here." I said: "Did Mr. Clarvoe come over with Leighton." They told me "no;" that Clarvoe came over to see about a man named Tidbitts, who knew something of Otiman passing a \$500 bill, or giving him a \$500 bill to be exchanged in the Treasury robbery case. By Mr. Cook: Q. I am not mistaken in regard to the name, am I? A. Yes, Sir; Filburn. That was the name, and that Leighton who asked him where the marshal's office, and he would show him where it was. They came to the office together, and Mr. Ciarvoe went down stairs, and Mr. Crone and Mr. Clarvoe went down stairs, and Mr. Crone and Mr. Clarvoe went down stairs, and Mr. Corne and Mr. Clarvoe went down stairs, and Mr. Cro

parties at the Police Court had turned this man up. Q. And done what you regarded as an improper act? A. Certainly, sir. Q. It may help us a little if you will tell us distinctly, we have not yet got that, who Miller is, who Green is and who Mrs. Miller is, and what their characters are in Baltimore? A. Well, Miller and his wife and another man and woman were arrested for shop-lifting in Baltimore a few years age, and removed their cases to Towsontown, Baltimore county, and they were acquitted there. We looked upon them as some of the smartest people in the country at shop-lifting. The party was broken up somewhere in the North. I do not know whether it was New York city or further North. Miller and his wife were still at large, but I believe the other men and women were convicted. One or the other was convicted, and that broke them up.

vieted. One or the other was convicted, and that broke them up.

Q. Is it a fact, so far as you have been able to gather it, that they are associated or supposed to be associated in the perpetr vition of crimes? A. I think they live entirely by that means. They are looked upon as professional shop-lifters by sill policemen, and all the police department that I nave ever had any conversation with on the subject.

Q. Do you include Green in that? A. No, sir; Miller and his wife.

of the case.

The way on were satisfied Mr. Clarvee did not have anything about it until be discovered it in Haltimore, in the way you have indicated? A. Yes, sir; I am satisfied as far as my information goes, or incwiedge, that Mr. Clarvee knew nothing of the case at that time.

Q. Now, Mr. Frey, Mr. Clarvee did not have any process; no requisition, no legal authority, by which he brought freen over here; no authority to hold him, had he? A. No, sir.

Q. He came voluntarily? A. I was told that Marshal Grey suggested that Clarvee take Green to Washington, inasmuch as he had expressed a willingness to come.

Q. And your understanding was that he was released by the officers at the Police Court? A. So I was told.

Q. Not by Mr. Clarvee? A. No, sir; I did not suppose Mr. Clarvee had anything to do with his release; he was not a judicial officer.

Mr. Perry. With the permission of the commissioners I should like to ask a few questions.

The President. Certainly.

By Mr. Perry: Q. Mr. Marshal, when we had the interview and table any difference who I could that the didnify him so that it was an honest men on the wealth of the matter over you stated that one dentify him so that it was an honest men of the wealth of the matter over you gestion or mine, we arrived at the conclusion that of all the parties we knew anything about Mr. Leighton would probably be the one who would ten the best person?

Q. Was not that the distinct understanding?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not the understanding between us distinct, emphatic and as positive as the English language could make it, that he person who went of all the parties we knew anything about Mr. Leighton would probably be the one who would ten the best person? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not the understanding between us distinct, emphatics and a positive as the English language could make it, that the person who went over was simply to great a letter of course?

Q. If you recollect—I do not know that you simply to swear out a warrant, and Green was to be arrested there and held subject

Mr. Cook. That is true. Then I understand you that for reasons you deem prudent you decline stating who the persons were that you knew "fluttered?"

Mr. Perry. I did not use the word "knew."
Mr. Cook. That you had reason to believe "fluttered?" Mr. Cook. That you had reason to believe "initiered?"
Mr. Perry. Yes.
Mr. Cook. Very well, sir.
By Mr. Henkie: Q. Have you any objection to stating what your reasons are? Witness. I think it would probably tend better to the progress of justice, under difficulties, that I shall state them at another time and before another tribunal.
By Mr. Nichols, (to witness Frey:) Q. Marchal Frey, what is your effice or position on the Baltimers police? A. The marchal of the police is the head of the police department.
Q. Are you the marchal? A. I am deputy marchal and assistant marchal.
Mr. Cook, (to Mr. Perry.) Mr. Perry, allow me

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. THE CITY OF GALVESTON HALP SUBMERGED

THE WINDS CEASING AND THE CITY SAVED THE FIRE FIEND IN THE SOUTH.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, IN FLAMES

Cincinnati Also a Victim-A Large Tobacco Warehouse Bestroyed-Lawlessness in the West -Mr. Welsh Appears Once More-It is in the Form of an Open Letter-Foreign Intelli-

gence, &c.

THE GALVESTON CALAMITY. A Whole City Imperiled by the Wayes Considana, Taxas, Sept. 18.-A wind and rain orm from the north set in here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, lasting until dark yesterday. The rain extended from south of Dallas to the coast. Some little cotton is blown out, but no great damage done the crop in this section. Tele-graphic communication with Houston, both by the Central and Great Northern roads is broken, but graphic communication with Houston, both by the Central and Great Northern roads is broken, but Houston Priday evening papers were received here this morning. They report the storm still raging there and at Galveston. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night, when the last wire broke on the bridge, the velocity of the wind there was reported at fifty miles an hour and increasing. Galveston and Santa Fe bridge is washed away, and the Galveston and Houston bridge; the velocity of the wind the part of the still seen extending from the mainland.

The water extends three miles inland, being higher than in 1857. The latest from Highland Station, at 4 P. M., Thursday, reports the wind a harriesne, and doing a great deal of damage at Houston, and at Harrisburg the water is within twenty inches of the top of navigation at the company's wharf on Thursday morning, and rising an inch as hour. Grave apprehensions exist in Houston of serious disasters in Galveston. A night train broke through a bridge thirty miles above Corsicana last night, destroying thirteen loaded cars and stopping traffic. The bridge and track will be repaired, and communication opened to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

New Your, Sept. 18.—Telegrams from Pascogula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Hay St. Louis, report heavy winds prevailing since Wednesday, but doing no serious damage. There has been no communication for sixty-four hours with Galveston.

LATER INFORMATION. ST. LOUIS, Sopt. 19.—A Galveston special to the Globe-Democraf at a late hour last night says the storm which commenced on Wednesday continued to rage with great violence until late Friday night. The water from the Gulf of Mexico overflowed half-of Galveston Island, knocking down some hundred small tenements, unroofing several churches, presses and residences, knocking down signs, awnings and other hangings. The water is on the principal streets. The Strand market was several times two feet deep. Three large schooners lying in the harbor were swamped. One steamboat and two tugz were sunk, one being

COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

One large English bark was forced from its moorings and driven sehore. One schooner is forty feet on land. Some ten men working on the breakwater at the har were drowned. The health officer, Dr.George Pette, and guards, are drowned. His house was carried off. One negro woman was killed by her house falling, after having floated fifty feet. The railroad track is torn upint twenty places on the island. The bridge is partially destroyed. The culverts on both roads are washed out, and the damages are variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The storm was a regular exclose, but the wind was not very heavy, though the water was higher than COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

DURING THE GREAT STORMS of 1867. At 11 last night the wind got to northwest, and began to leave both the bay and streets
dry. To-day all 13 dry and pleasant in appearance. A committee has been organized for the
relief of the sufferers, who were principally residents on the gulf side and the bay-shore. The
storm extended to Hempstead on the Texas Central, and Willis on the Great Northern road, doing
damage along the entire route, including the city
of Houston. No mails have been received for
three days, and there has been no telegraphic
communication till this evening, when one wire
began to work. The loss by the storm will not aggregate nearly so large as anticepasion. Ane wind
hawage been very steady, the shipping particularly has escaped damage far beyond expectation. At 11 last night the wind got to north green's arrest, there was one anner was hand been released on this bogus ball, of course I concluded they were not the people to know anything of what was going on.

Q. You are very positive that our understanding was very distinct that in no event was it talked of, or suggested either remotely, or directly, that the Party wnom I snould sean over to identify this man was to have anything in the world further to do than to take the oath as to his identity? A. That is all; to identify the man and lany the charge; swear out the warrant, and then he could come to Washington.

Mr. Perry. There is one thing I wish to bring out. It is this: That it was a matter of no secrecy whatever when I came up here to police headquarters as to what my business was here. When I came here I asked below if Mr. McDevitt was in. This was very soon after the receipt of Marshal Frey's letter. I stated that I wanted some one who would give me the description of the man who personated Edes, by which he could be identified. Everybody connected with police headquarters here—that happened to be down stairs—knew my mission, for I spoke it out without any bated breath whatever. I stated that I wanted a description of the man. All the police here knew I was after the man who personated Edes; knew that I had a clue to the man, and knew that I had a clue to the man, and knew that I had a clue to the man, and knew that I wanted a description. If you will read the testimony lgave day before yesterday, you will find that Evans volunteered one. So it was not knew to the police here; not new to Mr. Clarvoe; not new to Evans or to any one eise, and I have reason to know that there was a great deal of fluttering, which kept me on the trail.

Hy Col. Berret: Q. What Mr. Evans gave you this description? A. This Mr. Evans gave you this description? A. This Mr. Evans who has testified here.

Q. Was the description a perfect photograph of the m—and wanted to know what he could do. I stot! If you want to aid in this matter, give me

hating been very steady, the shipping particularly has escaped damage far beyond expectation.'

New OBLEANS, Sept. 19.—The following was received at 1 o'clock last night.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—Storm since the 15th. The water is high, but very little damage is done to property or shipping. Only two lives are lost, and these were at the extreme western point of the island, exposed to the full force of the storm. The railroads are only slightly damaged. It is expected that trains will be running in a day or two.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Telegraph communication with Galveston is still interrupted. A steamer arrived at Brashear to-day bringing passengers and files of Galveston papers to the 18th, Saturday a. m. They contain long accounts of the storm, incidents, &c. The storm was very severe; buildings were unroofed, trees, awnings and fences were blown down the streets; buildings, bridges, wharves, &c., were badly damaged, and several houses washed away.

Passengers report that from one-half to three-quarters of Galveston island was submerged, and estimate the damage at not less than a million dollars. Only two lives were lost in the city and two in the bay—Dr. Potte and his nephew, who were at the boarding station which was carried away.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—A New Orleans special says parties arrived there report two hundred houses destroyed at Galveston, and thirty lives lost during the storm. No further particulars.

Little Book in Flames. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 19.—About 3 a.m. fire broke out in the book store of Geo. H. Gibbs, in the building adjoining the Anthony House on

hoped I would not think hard of him; that he had been a schoolmate of my boys—named some of them—and wanted to know what he could do. I said: If you want to aid in this matter, give me as perfect a photograph as you can put in writing of the man who personated Edes. He gave me the description in less than thirty minutes afterward. I came here to the police headquarters, and I probably showed it to some of them."

By Col. Berret: Q. That description you sent to Marshal Frey? A. I take different views of these matters from what the policemen and most people do.

Q. Did you send that description to Marshal Frey? A. Yes, sir; he tells you so, and also the one McDevitt got from Leighton. I did not know Leighton.

one McDevitt got from Leighton. I did not know Leighton.
Q. Which description most accurately describes him '(addressing Marshal Frey.)
Marshal Frey. I did not pay any attention to the second description—the one that Mr. Perry received from Mr. Evans; I merely glaned over it, because the first description represented this man Green.
By Colonel Serret: Q. That was Leighton's description?

It, bessues the life description represents this man Green.

By Colonel Berret: Q. That was Leighton's description?

Marshai 'Frey. Yes, sir, as furnished by McDevitt. The other description I did not pay any attention to at all. I merely read it off, but it did not impress itself upon my mind.

Mr. Perry. After I got the clue from Marshal Frey, except where I was bound in honor not to reveal what he said to me. for reasons of public policy—none other in the world as I told Major Richards and McDevitt.—I made my desire known to the officers. I told them that it was all as plain as day, and that I had no objection to the inliest light being thrown upon it after a certain stage; that we wanted to follow up this clue. In all our transactions with the police headquarters I differed with all of them I ever talked to about it, and still do differ. Whenever you go to hunt up villainy I believe it always best to be honest, above board. In that case all honest people will help you. You will see the size of this thing before you are done with it.

Mr. Cook. Now, let me ask this question: You have stated, Mr. Perry, as nearly as you can remember, that you had reason to believe, or to know, that certain narries "futtered." Will you be kind enough the fly to whom you referred, and who "futtered."

Mr. Perry. I cannot do that.

Mr. Cook. It is important, I think, that it should be given. The same candor that has been expressed on your part as being due to the public him have given been of the police heard, in aiding them in making this investigation complete.

Mr. Perry. I had some information that certain parties about Washington he

grand jury.

Q. Do you embrace in it Mr. Clarvoe?

Mr. Perry. I prefer not to answer that ques-

Mr. Perry. I prefer not to answer that question.

Mr. Cook. Bo you embrace Mr. McDevitt?

Mr. Perry. I prefer not to answer the question at all until I state it befere the grand jury.

Mr. Cook. I know you do, but I prefer asking this line of questions through, so that it may not be said hereafter that there was any attempt to suppress the truth on our part.

Q. Do you mean to embrace Major Richards in the "flutterings?"

Mr. Perry. I will not speak in bated breath when the proper time comes. I have reasons.

Mr. Cook, I know, Do you embrace in that Mr. John Sargent, Mr. McEffresh or any of the others?

entire inside was enveloped in flames, which rapidly penetrated the roof and spread over the adjoining stores between that and the Anthony House. In a short time the jewelry store of Bernays & Poeck, the drug house of Lincoln & Ca. and French John's restaurant were in flames. The engines were all promptly on the ground, and at this point it was thought the fire could be subdued, but the water gave out, and the flames leaped over the Anthony House and soon the shingle roof of that building was on fire. It rapidly spread throughout the building, which occupies about 150 feet front on Markham street, and all efforts to save it were futile.

PALLING WALLS
on the east crushed in a small brick building adjoining, occupied as a jeweiry store by H. C. Clark. The entire block, from Poilock & Co.'s, adjoining the Standard bank building, on Swain street, to the intersection of Scott street on the east, with the exception of a small brick building, is now a mass of ruins. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time. There was no insurance on any of the buildings. Very little furniture in the Anthony house was saved. The loss of the proprietors' (Clindinia & Pray) is estimated at 500, who saved most of their drugs; George H. Gibbs and the others are not yet known. The buildings were all very old, the Anthony house having been built in 1838. Bernays & Poeck were repairing their store at the time; had no stock in it. Whishire & Allen's law office, over this store, lost most of their library. Several other offices were located in this building. All the occupants lost more or less of their furniture and books.

THE PLAMES IN CINCINENATI.

and books.

THE FLAMES IN CINCINEATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—A destructive fire was discovered at 620 a. m., in the fifth story of Barber & Stout's tobacco manufactory, Nos. 22 and 34 Main street, which entirely destroyed that building and contents. Freiburg & Workum's distillery, adjoining on the south, was partially damaged by fire in the upper story. The stock of whisky on that floor was considerably damaged by water, as the bungs were out of the barrels. The wall between their building and Barber & Stout's being deemed unsafe, the former firm andeavored to remove the stock in the upper steries. Chief Engineer Megrue afterwards ordered men away from it. The wall is gradually building out, and may fall at any moment, and thus materially increase the loss of that from the store next north of Barber & Stout's, occupied by Galway, Demple & Co., stores and castings. The stock is damaged probably \$6,000 by water. Insured. A portion of the division wall of this building fell into ruins on the tobacco factory, and their building is now deemed insecure. R. R. Springer's loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$12,000. Insurance, Barber & Stout lose on building, stock and machinery \$15,000 to \$50,000. Insurance, \$45,000. THE PLAMES IN CINCINEATL.

The National Union Party. ed. It deprecates the present condition of thing and calls upon the people to vote independently for the best men and the best principles. A com-mittee was appointed to consider the expediency of holding a State convention on the 50th inst.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Inmanapolis, Inn., Sept. 18.—The Grand Lodge of the L. O. O. F. of the United States will convene in annual session here on Monday. About sixty representatives arrived 40-day, among whom are the venerable Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely: Past Grand Sires Stewart, of Washington, and Stokes, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Fithugh and Robinson, of Virginia, and Gleu, of Georgia; Grand Treasurer Van Sant, of Baltimore, and Assistant Grand Secretary Ross, of Baltimore, The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment will give the representatives a public reception on Menday, at which addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Hendricks, Mayor Caven, Senator Morton and Hon. Schuyler Colfus.

Pittaburg Races. Pirranund, Sept. 18.—The 2:50 trot at Friendship Park to-day, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$500, was wen by Bay Dick. Six heats were trotted, Ella winning the first and second. and 'Neise the third. Time—2:47, 2:48, 2:47, 2:52 and 2:51.

RACES AT PLEETWOOD PARK. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—To-day was the closing day of the fall meeting at Fleetwood Park. In the first race for all ages, Ida Wells won by two lengths. Time 1:87%. The second race was a handicap hurdle, mile heats ever four hurdles. Cariboo won the first heat. Time 1:38. The second and third heats were won by Busy Bee. Time 1:36 and 1:36%. The next was a match race growing out of the first race, Ida Wells and Moille Darling to run one mile for \$250 a side. Ida Wells awo very easily. Time 1:47%. The last race was a handicap dash of a mile and an eighth. The Australian colt won. Time 2:23%.

BASE BALL GAMES, DASE BALL GAMES,
CHNCHENATI, September 18.—The Cincinnati
Reds scored 12 and the St. Louis Browns 9, at
base ball to-day. Only eight innings were played.
The Browns declined to play the ninth, claiming
an unfair decision of the umpire.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Chicagos 13; Hartfords, 3.
NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Athletics 4; Mutuals 8.

The game of cricket between the British officers and the Canadians was nnished about moon to-day, the Canadians making a good inning of 167 runs, Whelay made a score of 40, and Kearney ran up 47. In the second inning the officers scored 583, and the Canadians 290. The former thus winning the match by 63 runs.

The match between the British officers and the Americans then began. At the close of the play for the day, with but five wickets down, the Americans had made 173 runs. G. Newhall scored 64 and Haird 30 by fine batting. The officers fielded poorly. The game will be resumed on Menday. CHICKET.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Capitel.
Whiring, Sept. 19—The corner stone of the ew Japitol of this State was laid yesterday in this city with appropriate and imporites. Business houses were closed during the evening. An immense procession inaugurated the ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Gov-ernor Jacob and others. Over 10,000 people as-sembled to witness the ceremonies.

TURKEY.

Evidence of the Treachers of the Servians—A Note from Ali Pasha. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The minister of war received a dispatch from Ali Pasha dated war received a dispatch from All Pasha dated Mostar, September 18, stating that the Insurgents were attacked September 8, near Vishegrad, Boenis, defeated and put to flight. On the battle-field were found passports and other dooments, which leave no longer any doubt that the Servians intend to declare against Turkey. The Government of the Sublime Porte publishes the foregoing, and calls attention to the fact that the Insurgents who take refuge in Austria are not disagmed, notwithstanding Turkey's representations.

disarmed, notwinstanding furter's representa-tions.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—An insurrection has broken out at Tiskovac, near Gractowo. The insurgents burned a Turkish guard-house, the garrison of which fied. The insurrection is said to be spread-ing in Western Bosnia, and it is rumored that preparations have been made for a general rising in Bosnia.

The Impending Difficulties with the Church of Rome. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- A Reuter telegram from Rome says the Nuncio at Madrid has receive instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cab

instructions to leave his post it the Spanish Country decision with regard to his circular be of an aggressive character, or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See. Otherwise the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will go to Rome to attend a Consistory. The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but post-poned discussion of the Nuncio's circular. POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, Sopt. 19.—General Lizarraga has arrived at Madrid. He will have an interview with Jovellar on Monday. A circular to the prefects, explaining the new Government's policy, will be read at the Cabinet council to morrow. It is expected to contain important liberal declarations with regard to the elections for the Cortes.

Journalists Demanding Their Rights. Paris, Sept. 19.—A congress of French journal its met at Troyes to-day. Resolutions were adopt ed demanding that the state of siege be raised and the press laws be amended.

DARGIL Amnesty to Bishops and Governors-Rio Janzibo, Sept. 19.—An imperial decree granting amnest y to bishops and governors of dioceses has been promulgated.

Items from New Mexico.

SANTA FE, Sept. 19.—Nearly complete returns indicate Hon. S. B. Elkins' election as Delegate by about 1,500 majority.

The body of Rev. F. J. Tolby, Methodist minister, was found between Climmaron and Eliza-bethtown, shot through the heart. His horse was found tied to a tree a short distance from the found tied to a tree a short distance from the body. No clue to the murderers.

At Fort Stanton a day or two since an old fend between John H. Reilly and Juan Patron resulted in the fattal shooting of the latter.

Tremendons storms have prevailed all through New Mexico for the past ten days, and the town of Los Cruces was nearly destroyed by the bursting of what is called a water spout. Much damage is already done to the wheat crop by the continued wet weather.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—Admiral Welles ley, of Her British Majesty's steam frigate Belle

ley, of Her British Majesty's steam frigate Bellerophon, landed at Newport on Saturday afternoon and was received by Mayor Sloeum, Capt Janes, of the British Legation, and a committee composed of the city council and residents of Newport street. The Mayor delivered an address of welcome, to which the Admiral folicitously responded. The programme of the entertainment of Admiral Wellesley includes an old-fashioned Rhode Island clam bake on Monday and a ball and supper at the Ocean house on Wednesday night.

OMAHA, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Kearney Junction says a party of about twenty Texas herders came in last night, and camped on the herders came in last night, and camped on the Patte, at the bridge. During the night their horses got into the corn field of M. Collins, and he seized them. This morning they said they would settle for the damage. They came up to the town and got drunk, then went back and shot Collins five times, killing him almost instantly. The citisens have organized, and are in pursuit of the Texans. A later dispatch says all the Texans have been captured but two, and are now in jail at Kearhey Junction. There are fears that they will the lynched.

Welsh, the Willing Writer.

PHILADRLEPHIA, Sept. 18.—The last letter of
the Welsh-Marsh series will be published on
Monday. It is dignified, although invoking the
sid of the law to convist Delano, Cowen and
Smith of a criminal misdemeanor, by violating
the law. Practical suggestions are made as to
the future administration of the Indian service,
and considering a reformation in that department
assured by the resolve of the press and the people.
The letter also pleads for other reforms to relieve
a tax-oppressed people.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Hereld's Washington special says Mr. Tobey will take charge of the Boston post office immediately upon filing his bond for \$250,600. It states that Mr. Burt's removal was on the ground of not devoting his time exclusively to his office, and his failure, after repeated requests, to file the required bond.

Lee, Shepherd & Co.'s Affairs. Lee, Shepherd & Uo. S Amairs.

Naw York, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the creditors of Lee, Shepherd & Dillingham, of this city, yesterday, the assets were shown to be \$65,011.82, and the liabilities \$85,259,55.

Naw York, Sept. 18.—At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Lee, Shepherd & Dillingham, booksellers, held here to-day, a compromise was effected by the creditors agreeing to receive seventy cents on the dollar, to be paid to six, twelve, and eighteen menths, without interest.

Marine Disasters. Kry Wrst, Fla., September 18.—The steam-ship City of Waco, from New York, for Galves-ton, is ashere on French Recf. She will be towed down.

The British brig Error is ashore on Marquesas Keys. She is laden with mahogany.

The Norwegian bark Nordkyn, laden with mahogany from a Maxican port, for Queenstown, was lest on a reef it a hurricane on the lath inst. The crow were saved.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Sept. 18.—The manufacturers have been in ression a good part of to-day discussing the question of resuming work, and it is reported on the best authority that they have decided to open their mills on the 17th instant, at the reduced prices offered when the vacation was inaugurated. There are other conditions to be imposed upon the operatives.

PHLADELPRIA, Sept. 19.—The jury in the Westervelt case, which went out last evening, remain out it il o'clock to-night. There is considerable discussion as to their verdict. The general opinion is that they will not agree.

Carl Schurz in Ohio-Columnus, Sept. 12.—Hen. Carl Schurs will make nine speeches in Ohio during this campaign in favor of a sound currency. The first will be made in Cincinnati Monday evening, Sept. 37, in the contract of the city of the city

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

BAPID BUNNING ON THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

WHAT WILL THE BED CLOUD COMMISSION SAY

A Vindication of the Interior Department Expected

The Annual Production of Gold and Silver - Estimates Prepared by the Bureau of Statisties-The Production

of Silver Increasing-Financial Matters.

Resignation. The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant Theodore H. Eckerson, Sixth infantry.

The Treasury balances at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$2,023,-916; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$65,825,900; coin, \$65,927,160; including coin certificates, \$12,722,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$574,245,708.

Vessel Ashore-The signal service observer at Long Branch reports a three-masted schooner, the Mabel Thomas, of New Haven, ashere two miles north of Long

ranch. The crew are all safe, but the destins on of the vessel is not known. The United States steamer Canandaigus, which

ine United States steamer Canandaigus, which has been in quarantine at Norfolk, Va., for the past ten days, has been released. She has been on duty near the mouth of the Rio Grande and in the Gulf for some months past, and was recently ordered to Norfolk, where her crew will be allowed a brief leave of absence. Postal Treaty with Queensland.

Articles of agreement are being arranged for a postal convention between the United States and Queensland, similar to those existing in the convention with New South Wales, and at the same rates of postage. The articles have been pre-pared, and will be forwarded to Queensland in a few days for signature.

Annual Production of Gold and Silver-A statement showing the estimated annual protion of gold and silver in the United States

duction of gold and sliver in the United States during the twenty-five years from 1849 to 1873 has been prepared by the bureau of statistics. The annual average production of gold, according to this statement, has been 267, 500,000, and that of sliver, for the fifteen years from 1850 to 1873, 813, 500,000. The highest annual production of gold was during the five years from 1852 to 1856, both inclusive, when it was \$70,500,000. The highest annual production of sliver given was in 1873, when it was \$835,750,000. The production of gold has, with the exception of one year, been annually decreasing since 1859, the production of gold and sliver has, with the exception of one year, been increasing since 1859, the production of gold and sliver has, with the exception of one year, been increasing since 1859, the production of gold and sliver has the fillend formulation. Red Cloud Commission.

The business of the Red Cloud commission on Saturday was confined mainly to a review of the Saturday was confined mainly to a review of the evidence adduced during the sitting of the commission, and discussing the responsibility of the Commissioner of Indian Anfairs and the Secretary of the Interior for the frauds at the Red Cloud agency, the approval of frauds rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners, &c. In all probability two reports will be made, one exonerating the officers named and the other holding them to responsibility for irregularities. It is believed that a minority report, signed by Mr. Faultiner and Prof. Atherton, will be rendered, unfavorable to the Secretary and the commissioner; but nothing definite is yet known upon the subject. It is not yet known when the reports will be made.

The Fast Mail Congratulations. Postmaster General Jewell, who is receiving congratulations from all quarters on account of the success of the fast mail train arrangements he has justinaugurated, telegraphed on Saturday to Mesers. Thomas A. Scott and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, conveying the thanks of the Post Office Department for the facilities given by them during the week, and declaring in unqualified terms the magnificence of the great railroad enterprises that could furnish such accuracy, system and specific as are new used in transferring our mails. To Col. Scott the Postmaster General telegraphs: "No other country except Russia can run postal cars two or three thousand miles, or half those distances, at a stretch, without running off the edge. Considering the magnitude of cur territory, I believe our dispatch of mails is now unequaled."

The Assassination of Crews.

Hon. Joseph Crews was assassinated three miles from Laurens, on the morning of the 8th. He was abot in the back with five buck-shot, the assassins being not more than fifteen yards from him when they fired. He lingered along until the night of the 13.b, when he died. He was buried to-day. The Governor offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of his murderers. He was, no doubt, shot by leading lights in the Democratic party, and probably on account of his influence with colored men in that county. With his death I think Laurens goes to the Democrate, as there is no one left there to whom the colored men would look for advice as they did to Crews. Threats have been made here in Columbia against the lives of other prominent Republicans if they do not leave the State. On Monday night last I captured two thick distilleries, with their operators, W. R. Love and Vinson Hance, with one thousand gallons of mash, both stills, and several gallons of whisky. These men belong to the notorious York county whisky ring. I now have three of the ring in jail.

Last week inaugurated a new departure in the mail communications between the cities of the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley. On

Monday started "limited express" trains from New York, Philasolphia, Baltimore and Washington, as such early hours as enabled them to converge and unite at Harristoury at 10 October 2000. The converge and unite at Harristoury at 10 October 2000. The converge and unite at Harristoury at 10 October 2000. The converge and unite at Harristoury at 10 October 2000. The converge spoin by the Pan Handle route to October 2000. The converge spoin by the Pan Handle route to October 2000. The converge spoin by the Pan Handle route to October 2000. The converge spoin by the Pan Handle route to October 2000. The Chicago are selfer Pittabury, and those for St. Louis proceeded due west through Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Vandalla to St. Louis. The Chicago cars left Pittabury via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line, passing through Alliance, Crestline and Fort Wayne to Chicago, where they arrived at 6:35 a.m. Tuesday, making the fastess time on records by the fact that all the trains passed over the various routes on exact schedule time without delay or accident, delivering the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington morning journais on Monday along the routes. They reached Philadelphia from New York at 7:10 a.m., Pittaburg at 6 p.m., Chicago at 6:25 a.m. Tuesday, Uncinnait at 4:15 a.m., Louisville at 8:45 a.m., Indianapolis, Ind., at 6 a.m., and St. Louis at 1:30 p.m.

The through time from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was 10 hours and 60 minutes, to Uniconait at 4:15 a.m., Louisville at 8:45 a.m., Indianapolis, Ind., at 6 a.m., and 8 thouse and 60 minutes, to Uniconait at 4:15 a.m., Louisville at 8:45 a.m., Indianapolis, Ind., at 6 a.m., and 8 thouse and 60 minutes, to Uniconait at 4:16 a.m., Louisville at 8:45 a.m., Indianapolis, Ind., at 6 a.m., and 8 thouse and 60 minutes, to Uniconait at 4:16 a.m., Louisville at 8:46 a.m., Indianapolis, Ind., at 6 a.m., and 8 thouse and 60 minutes, 10 the one passed by minutes of the Northston of the scorporation of all these inland cities, are owned or operated and control

which was suffocating it its persistent efforts to rise in the world. The streets are macadamized with broken Himstone, and having no top dressing of asphaltum or coal tar and sand, the stone is gradually ground to powder. This, when dry, rises in clouds of dust, and when wet, forms a slippery paste, that is almost as unpleasant under foot as is the dust in the atmosphere.

Early on Thursday morning the party took the train for Indianapolis, accompanied by Mr. H. Hibberd, general freight agent of the Vandalia railroad, at St. Louis. At the capital of Indiana they were most hospitably treated during the twelve hours of their stay. The city abounds in beautiful drives through streets paved with wood and bordered with handsome residences and delightful grounds. A drive of two hours was extremely pleasant. The offices of the Journal and Scatinel and three places of amusement were visited during the evening. The town was crowded with country people, who were visiting the industrial exposition of the State of Indiana. The press excursionists took the morning train on Friday for home, passing through Columbus and iSteubenville, Ohio, but making no considerable halt before reaching Pittaburg, and then only for supper. They reached home early on Saturday morning, after having traveled in the same car 2006 miles in five days, of which fourteen hours were spent in Chicago, twenty-six in St. Louis and twelve in Indianapolis. The gentlemen composing the party were profuse and sincer in the expression of their thanks to the officers of the Pennsylvania railway for a delightful excursion and most hospitable entertainment. Nothing occurred during the entire trip to mar the pleasure or detract from the onjoymen of any member of the party. Fast mails were voted a grand thing, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company an institution fully competent to furnish a large portion of the country with them.

The Mississippi Jetties-St. Louis, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Engineer E. L. Carthell, dated South Pass Jettles, yester-day, to Capt. James B. Eads, says the storm still day, to Capt. James B. Lads, says the storm still continues furiously, but no damage has been done to work except the wrecking of one floating mattress and the loss of a few piles and one small flathoat. Everything is ready for rapid work when the storm abates.

Louisvillz, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Pine Hill, Ky., reports the death of Jesse James, who was wounded there several days ago when with

the gang who robbed the Huntington (W. Va.) bank. James was well known throughout the country as the notorious Missouri outlaw, whose depredations produced much excitement some Found Dead.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19,-The dead bodies of two colored men, which have not yet been identified, were found this morning at Cedar Point furnace, in which it is supposed they had taken shelter from the rain, failen asleep, and were suffocated. One was a bright mulatto, aged about thirty-five; the other dark brown, aged probably thirty-six.

The American Cardinal.
Rows, Sept. 12.—The Pope has appointed Carninal McClosky a member of the congregations on Index, Secred Rites and Bishops and Regulars. Another consistory is to be held on the 23d inst., when twelve additional bishops will be ap-

Crushing of a House.

story wooden house at Cape Blanc was com-pletely crushed and buried by an avalanche of rock and earth from the clift. Fortunately the family occupying the house were absent. Obituary.

spected, died last night, in the ninotieth year of his RIVER DU LOUP, QUEREC, Sept. 19.—During the storm yesterday twelve inches of snow fell Much damage was done to fruit and ornamental

trees.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., September 18.—
A snow storm prevailed on the mountain last night, continuing all of to-day. No trains or stages have come up or gone down. Four Boys Drowned. TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 9.—Four boys out sailing this afternoon were drowned by the upsetting of

their boat near the Humber, a few miles west of this city.

Imperial.
Judge MacArthur will resume his official duties this morning.
Treasurer J. C. New and lady visited the navy yard last Saturday.
Mr. P. F. Smith, city editor of the Pittsburg Telegraph, was in the city yesterday on a brief visit. visit.

J. R. Partridge, United States minister to Bra-nil, has arrived in New York by the steamer Merrimac.
Clara Morris, the actress, has arrived in New York from Europe. She has improved slightly in health.

York from Europe. She has improved slightly in health.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is among the late arrivals at the Union Square Hotel, New York.

Paymaster George A. Lyon has entered upon duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Washington navy yard.

Arrived at Wormley's September 19: Mrs. Senator Sprague, Rhode Island; A. P. Holcomb, Silver Creek, N. Y.; John Davis Bertors, Massachusetts; Judge D. R. Cartter, Englewood, N. J.; Judge P. Ord, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Abraham Lincolo, since her arrival in Springfield, Ill., has given many indications of a restoration to health. She rides out frequently, is cheerful, and manifests much gratification at meeting her former friends.

President Grant and his wife and General Bab-

restoration to neath. She rules out irequestly, is cheerful, and manifests much gratification at meeting her former friends.

President Grant and his wife and General Babcock arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday evening from Utica, where they had been attending the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Saturday they returned to Long Branch.

A board, consisting of Naval Constructors Edward Hartt, T. E. Webb, J. W. Earby, T. D. Wilson and G. R. Boush have started on an official visit to the navy yards at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of stock on hand at these stations belonging to the Bareau of Construction and Repair.

Garibaidi, in acknowledging a portrait of Hismarck which had been sont him, wrote: "You have sent me a likeness of Bismarck, stamped with a grandeur and truthfulness unparalleled. You have thoroughly understood this great and illustrious man, to whom the world is indebted for there noble moral battles which, more than the material ones, will hart to the dust the sacerdotal hydra of falsehood."

Victor Hugo replied thus to an invitation from the American rifle team to be present at the Centennial celebration: "I cannot say whether I shall be able next year to accept your honorable invitation. I hope so, and most intecerly. I shall be able next year to accept your honorable invitation. I heave so, and most stacerely. I shall be fall in France and the Repablic born in America. I thank you most heartly, and shake your cordial hands."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Sharkey, the escaped murderer, sailed yesterday, in the Spanish steamer Alicante, for Kingston, Jamalea.

Boston, Sept. 18.—A Washington special to the Heraid to-night amounces the removal of Postmaster Burt and the appointment of Edward C. Tobey in his place.

St. Louis. Sept. 19.—The funeral of Hen. Henry T. Blow took place to-day, at his residence, in Caroodolet, and was attended by many hundreds of citizens of all classes.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 18.—J. H. Estill, of the Morraing News, purchased the Datity Advertiser to-day, and will consolidate it with the News. This leaves only one daily paper in the city.

Montral, Sept. 18.—The steamers Montreal and Quebec. The Montreal's side was cruehed, and her bar and saloon were smashed in. No one was hurt, and the boat continued her trip.

New York, Sept. 18.—Wm. McMahon, proprie-

prove fatal.

The steamer Emery City burned to the water's edge at 4 o'clock Saturday merning, near Kingston, Tennessee. The mail and passengers were uninjured, but the freight and boat was a total loss. The cabin caught fire from a stove in the standard communication.

loss. The cabin caught fire from a store in the engine-room.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. IE.—Mr. Ford, one of the counsel for Westerreit, commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner this morning. He characterised the manner in which Wester-reit's presence in Philisdelphia had been secured in April last as "kidnapping."

St. Louis, Sept. IS.—Stillson Hutchings, who for some months past has been part proprietor and manager of the St. Louis Times, has disposed of the controlling interest in the Evening Disposed. Which, until now, has been in his hands, to W. R. Allison, for twenty-fire years the editor of the Steubenville, Ohio, Herald. The price paid was forty thousand dollars. Mr. Allison will take control on the 1st of October, and conduct the Disposed as an independent journal. D. Robert Barelay, one of the present owners, will retain his conhection with the paper.

A force of 568 cavalry embarked for Cuba from

A force of 568 cavalry embarked for Cuba from Santander Friday.

The Emperor William will leave Germany on the 1st of October, probably, and certainly on the 3d, to visit the King of Italy.

The London Dally News, in its financial column, expresses belief that the builton withdrawn from the bank yesterday goes to America.

Yesterday, in Rome, the Charge d'Affaires of Austria, France and Spain accredited to the Vatican and reveral Americans catled upon Cardinal McCloskey to pay their respects.

A Berlin special to the London Daily Telegraph states that the trial of the persons accused of participating in the revolutionary propagands in Ruesia has been postponed until 1876.

The London Times yesterday morning had a special telegram from Cattaro, stating, in effect, that the insurrection is not declining in Eastern Herzsgorina. There have been some sharp encounters near Matscho and Fievie, in which the Turks were defeated.

The committee has not yet been able to present

Turas were deleated.

The committee has not yet been able to present the Servian Samptechina with an address in reply to Prince Milan's speech. The discussion still continues. The Government has as yet failed to secure a majority for peace. There are runors of a ministerial crisis. The situation is grave and